1	2	3	4
21.	C/o road Chopal to Kumra	Sh. Naveen Chauhan	Dispute due to involvement of private land.
22.	C/o Road from Neripul to Thundal	Sh. Parkash Sethi	Work held up due to Court Case.
23.	C/o Road from Belag to Rushla	Sh. Randeep Chauhan	Work held up due to Court Case.
24.	Koti to Piran road	M/s Mountain Movers	Work rescinded, penalty imposed & work being re-tendered.
25.	Bangora Kallihati Basti Gunnana road	M/s Mountain Movers	Work rescinded, penalty imposed & work being re-tendered.

Disparity between farmers and rural workers

*199. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for great economic divide between urban and rural India, inspite of 'Bharat Nirman' programme declared by Hon 'ble Prime Minister;

(b) the details of various programmes implemented through his Ministry to remove disparity of farmers and rural workers; and

(c) whether Government has succeeded in stopping migration of workers from villages to towns due to National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (N.R.E.G.A)?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Census of India 2001 indicates that opportunities in urban areas for employment, education etc. have been a pull factor attracting migration from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas. About 98.3 million persons moved from rural areas to urban areas during the last decade. Reasons cited for migration over the last decade indicate that 14.4 million (14.7%) migrated for work/employment, 1.1 million (1.2%) for business and 2.9 million (3%) for education. There is thus clear evidence of a rural-urban divide which indicates the need for generating rural employment, enhancing rural prosperity and providing rural educational and health facilities to achieve balanced socio- economic growth. Lack of infrastructure, such as rural road, electricity, drinking water etc., is a major reason for the rural-urban divide.

To address these, Bharat Nirman is announced by the Government as a time bound plan for development of rural infrastructure to be implemented over a period of four years *i.e.* 2005-06 to 2008-09 with the total estimated investment of Rs. 1,74,000 crore comprises six components *i.e.* Irrigation, Rural Roads, Rural Housing, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Electrification and Telephone Connectivity. Three of the six components namely, Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Rural Drinking Water Supply are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development with an estimated investment of Rs. 85.000 crore. These components have well defined targets and the progress is closely monitored.

The other programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) to provide self employment, while the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) aims at providing additional wage employment in rural areas there by providing food security and improved nutrition, and creation of durable community assets and infrastructure. The SGRY is being subsumed under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) aims at development of rural sanitation infrastructure and their use. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resource Management (NPCLRM) are implemented for area development.

The Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme was implemented on a pilot basis in seven targeted areas in States to provide physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters to further their growth potentials.

(c) the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) has been implemented in 330 districts of the country and would be extended to the remaining districts *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2008. The objective is to ensure that local employment is provided to every willing rural household for at least 100 days of unskilled manual works in a financial year and in the process it would result in building durable assets, strengthening of livelihood resource base of rural population. During 2006-07, 90.51 crore persondays and during 2007-08 (upto February, 2008) 111.38 crore persondays of employment were generated. It is expected that with the implementation of NREGA in all the districts, the migration of workers from villages to towns would reduce.

Non-payment of compensation for acquired land in Jammu by BSF

*200. SHRI T.S. BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSF has acquired cultivated land at Bedipur village in R.S. Pura sector, Jammu district, for more than ten years and no compensation yet has been paid to farmers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not paying the compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The BSF has proposed acquisition of land measuring 16 kanals in Bichipur Jattan village of R.S. Pura Tehsil of Jammu District. The land acquisition proceedings are underway. It will be ensured that they are completed expeditiously and the due compensation paid to the farmers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agricultural land converted into SEZ in Maharashtra

1242. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of agriculture land that has been converted into SEZ in Maharashtra;

(b) how much of it has been given to Reliance Industries Limited;